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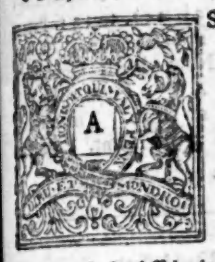
In the ſeveral Diſcourſes upon Trade and Colonies by the National Merchant, *which were inſerted in this Paper, and, at the Requeſt of many People, re-printing in a ſmall Volume by themſelves, the following Paper on that Subject is ſubmitted, in the mean time, to the Conſideration of the Publick.*

SIR,



AS the Preſervation of our Sugar Trade and Colonies is become the Subject of a Parliamentary Enquiry, and has, for ſeveral Seſſions paſt, taken up much of the Time and Attention of our worthy Legiſlators, I think it a Duty incumbent on every one at this Juncture, to endeavour to ſet the whole Affair in a full and clear Light; becauſe certainly the Wounds which our Sugar Colonies have received, have not been hitherto rightly ſearch'd to the Bottom.

I am not a Stranger to this *Trade*; I write without Prejudice; and the Honour and Intereſt of my Country are my Motives:—— Senſible, very ſenſible, that the Opinions, the Gain, the Paſſions of particular Men, will claſh and interfere. —— That's unavoidable; yet I hope, in Time, even theſe Gentlemen will, all of them, find more than an Equivalent *from the Benefits and Advantages which the* Britiſh *Nation muſt needs receive from a juſt and ſtrict Enquiry into the* true Cauſes of the *Decay*, and the dangerous Condition of this moſt valuable Trade.

That the *Britiſh* Sugar Trade and Iſlands have been, and yet are, in a declining State, All do agree; but from what Cauſes their Diſtemper proceeds, or what Remedies to apply to ſuch a ſtubborn and inveterate Diſeaſe, I think has not, as yet, been publickly diſcovered, or rightly reſolved on: And therefore the Judgment I have been able to form upon theſe Matters, drawn from Reaſon and Experience, I here ſend you.

XIV. *Concluſions touching the* Sugar *Trade and Iſlands.*

1. *Con.* That the Preſervation of our *Sugar* Trade and *Weſt-India* Iſlands, is abſolutely of the utmoſt Importance to *Great Britain*.

2. That, from the firſt Eſtabliſhment of the Sugar Trade in the *Caribbee* Iſlands, to the Treaty of *Utrecht*, this Nation was moſt ſenſible of the Benefits and Advantages thereof, and was, from Time to Time, at very great Expences to ſecure the ſaid Trade to itſelf, and exclude and diſpoſſeſs the *French* from thoſe Iſlands.

3. That the true Intereſt of *Great Britain*, in reſpect to the *Sugar* Trade, not being *rightly repreſented* to the Miniſtry at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, or not being *duly regarded* by them, a Foundation was thereby laid for the preſent exorbitant Growth and Augmentation of the *French* Power and Trade in thoſe Parts, which hath now rendered all the *Britiſh* Settlements in the *Weſt Indies* precarious and uncertain, at leaſt; for I will not yet ſay untenable.

4. That at preſent, as it concerns the *Engliſh*, ſo it does the *Spaniſh* Nation as much, or more, that a Stop be put to the extraordinary Progreſs of the *French* Power and Trade in the *Weſt Indies*; and that ſome Treaty be ſet on foot, by common Conſent, for regulating the Affairs of the *Weſt Indies*, adjuſting every one's Pretenſions, and providing a reaſonable Security to all, by fixing a Balance of Power in thoſe Parts.

5. That the Iſlands which the *French* have poſſeſſed themſelves of in the *Weſt Indies*, very much exceed, even beyond Compariſon, thoſe which are ſettled and cultivated by the *Engliſh*, in Extent and Goodneſs of Land, Number of Inhabitants, Conveniency of Ports and Harbours, Benefits of Situation, Diſcipline of their Forces, and Number and Strength of their Fortifications.

6. That from Extent of Land, Richneſs of Soil, and other natural Advantages, and political Encouragements, the *French*, of late Years, have been able to afford their Sugar, Rum, and Melaſſes, take one with another, at leſs than half the Price for which the *Engliſh*, have or can afford theirs.

7. That much of the Cocoa, Cotton, Ginger, Indigo and Coffee, (the laſt of which within theſe eight or ten Years, has flouriſhed to a Miracle in the *French* Iſlands) imported to *Great Britain* as the Growth and Production of our *Engliſh* Colonies, is purchaſed at firſt from the *French* by the Traders in our own *Colonies*.

8. That the *French Sugar Colonies* have even many Privileges and Advantages, in reſpect to their Government and Trade, which the *Engliſh* have not. To inſtance only one; the *French* admit of a *Spaniſh* Trade to and from their Iſlands, which we do not, whereby they have gain'd, and we have loſt, the *Spaniſh* Silver and Gold, which was formerly ſo plenty in our Iſlands, that great Remittances therein were made to *England*.

9. That the *Engliſh Sugar Colonies* have been, and are under greater Hardſhips than any other of his Majeſty's Dominions; and the total Ignorance of the Chriſtian Religion in the Negroes, and their unavoidable Labour and ſtrict Uſage, is become more deplorable than in any other Government whatever.

10. That for any one to talk of our *Sugar Colonies* ſetting up for themſelves, and throwing off their Dependency on *Great Britain*, is more ridiculouſly abſurd, than to imagine the Iſle of *Wight*, *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, and the little Iſlands in theſe Seas are about to do the ſame thing.

11. That the *Preſervation*, *Encouragement*, *Peopling* and *Enlarging* our Colonies in the *Weſt Indies*, would not only be of *direct Advantage* to this Nation; but alſo a Tie and an Inducement to her Colonies on the *American* Continent to continue ſteadfaſt and loyal to the *Britiſh* Crown, by the Profits and Advantages they do at preſent, and may, hereafter in a greater Degree, find in their Trade to them. For it muſt be noted, and ought to be well remembered, that our *Weſt India* Iſlands have the Labour and Slavery to produce Commodities; but that *Great Britain*, *Ireland* and the *Northern Colonies*, carry on the whole Trade and Navigation, with their own Men and Shipping, and conſequently are as well the greateſt, as the eaſieſt Gainers from them: Which is a Matter of very high Importance, and tho' perhaps has not been ſo much, or ſo well taken Notice of, as it ought to be, certainly ſhould be both rightly conſidered and attended to.

12. Should *Great Britain* loſe her *Sugar Colonies*, or ſuffer them to decline and dwindle into *Nothing*: in ſuch Caſe, the Profits and Conveniency of a Commerce to be allowed and eſtabliſhed between the *French* Sugar Colonies and our *Northern* Colonies, may be a prevailing Temptation hereafter (at ſome unlucky Conjuncture) for theſe *latter* to caſt off their Subjection to their Mother-Country, eſpecially ſhould they grow diſcontented, as they grow powerful.

13. Spain has her Mines of Gold and Silver, and all the rich Commodities of the fineſt Countries in *America*: *Portugal* has *Braſil*, a Colony profitable beyond Deſcription: The *Dutch* have their Poſſeſſions in the *Eaſt Indies*, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Surinam*, *Barbicies* and *Eſſequebe* (beſides their Iſlands) in the *Weſt Indies*: The *French* are extending their Commerce and Settlements in all Parts: We, the *Engliſh*, had, and ſtill have, many valuable Trades; but ſeveral of them have been loſt, or injudiciouſly, to ſay no worſe, given up. We have parted with *Amboina* and the *Spice* Trade in the *Eaſt Indies*; with the *Cape of Good Hope*; with *Surinam*; and if we neglect our *Sugar* Iſlands, we may ſoon become dependent on foreign Powers for every Commodity, of the Production of the Earth, that is peculiar to the Countries between the *Tropicks*, *which are known to be very many and very valuable*. Thus we may be obliged to lay up much of our Shipping, and ſuffer our Sailors to ſhift for their Bread among other Nations, if we do not preſerve our *Southern* Colonies to employ them: Or, we may go a Begging to other Nations for Permiſſions and Licenſes to trade to their Dominions, (as our *Northern* Colonies lately did to the *French* Iſlands) which, when obtained, may be on ſo hard Conditions, as we ſhall get nothing by it.

14. Every Nation of *Europe* is at preſent taken up with nothing more than *the ſecuring to itſelf* all the Benefits and Advantages of Trade and Navigation; and whatever Commerce we have with them, we begin to pay dear for. Our *Sugar Iſlands* are the only *Colonies* in the hot Climates that are poſſeſſed by *Great Britain*. If we loſe them, and be deſirous to maintain Trade and Navigation, we ſhall be deemed and muſt become the Pack-Aſſes (if I may uſe the Expreſſion) inſtead of the principal Navigators, Traders, and Merchants of *Europe*.

It is preſumed, Sir, that all Men muſt aſſent to moſt of the foregoing *Concluſions*, and there are Facts and Reaſons to ſupport the other: But that you may ſee, at one View, the Inequality between the *Engliſh* and *French Sugar* Iſlands in the *Weſt Indies*, and how neceſſary it is become that an Equilibre or Balance of Power ſhould be thought on and fix'd in thoſe Parts, here follows a ſhort Account of them, more particular than is yet publiſh'd amongſt us.

Sugar Iſlands belonging to *Great Britain*, according to our Claim.	*Sugar Iſlands* belonging to *France*, according to their own Maps, Charts, Claim, &c.
1 *Barbados*	1 *La Martinique*
2 *Tobago*	2 *La Deſirade*
3 *St. Vincent*	3 *La Grande Terre*
4 *Santa Lucia*	4 *La Guadeloupe*
5 *Dominica*	5 *Marie Galande*
6 *Antigua*	6 *Les Saintes*
7 *Monſerat*	7 *La Dominique*
8 *Nevis*	8 *St. Alouſie*
9 *St. Chriſtophers*	9 *St. Vincent*
10 *Barbuda*	10 *Becouga*
11 *Anguilla*	11 *Mouſtique*
12 *Anegada*	12 *Cannacouan*
13 *Turtola*	13 *L'Union*
14 *Beef Iſland*	14 *Caricuacou*
15 *Spaniſh Town*	15 *Iſlet rond le Griſon*; and many other ſmall Iſlands near it.
16 *Santa Cruz*	16 *La Grenade*
17 *Crab Iſland*	17 *Samberero*
18 *Jamaica*	18 *St. Martin*
	19 *St. Bartellamee*
	20 *Santa Cruz*
	21 *Tobago*
	22 *Eſpagniole*
	23 *La Tortue*
	24 *Cayenne.*

Some of theſe Iſlands you ſee, Sir, are claimed both by the *Engliſh* and *French*; but it is certain the latter have been making *their Title, good by Poſſeſſion*, to ſeveral of them, as *Santa Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, and *Dominica*. And we have been informed, that *France* has actually ſold the Iſland of *Santa Cruz* to the King of *Denmark*, for 250,000 Crowns, which is nothing ſtange (if ſhe had a Right ſo to do) her Deſign, no doubt, being fully to *people Eſpagniole*, as well as *Martinique* and the *Windward Iſlands* under that Government; for that being once effectually done, all the other Iſlands poſſeſſed by the other *Europeans* in that Neighbourhood, will eaſily become her Prey, whenever ſhe pleaſes to ſeize them. And indeed we have very ſmall Expectations from any of the Iſlands claimed by us, except *Jamaica*, *Barbados*, *Antigua*, *St. Chriſtophers*, *Nevis*, and *Monſerat*; ſo that what are the Hopes, Fears, and preſent Condition of theſe, all little Spots of Earth, but *Jamaica*, muſt ſurely be proper Matter of Enquiry; for we find that their Inhabitants are very uneaſy, grow fewer and fewer, and thoſe that can accompliſh it, remove to our *Colonies* on the *Continent*.

Whereas *Martinique* being the principal Seat of Government in the *French Caribbee* Iſlands, its Power, Situation and Importance, has not been enough conſidered by us in *England*; for it has many excellent Bays and Harbours all along its Coaſts; and *Fort Royal* infinitely exceeds any thing we have in thoſe Parts. This Iſland is very populous, and has upwards of 110,000 Negro Slaves on it, can muſter between 15,000 and 20,000 white fighting Men, reſolute in the Defence and Service of their Colonies, as the *Engliſh* have ſeveral Times experienced. It is full of fruitful Vallies and fine Rivers, and altho' mountainous, yet their Slaves do not rebel as in *Jamaica*, but are as good as any in the World; which muſt be attributed to the Wiſdom of their Laws, and the Lenity of their Government. And I have been aſſured by Perſons well acquainted with this Iſland, that there are near 2000

Sailors

Sailors conſtantly employed in Sloops and other Veſſels, all regiſtered for Coaſting or Trading among the adjacent Iſlands, &c.

ALL our *Caribbee Iſlands* have nothing like *this*, not to mention *Guade-Coupe*, *Grenade*, &c. and every one muſt have heard how much *Hiſpaniola* is more valuable than *Jamaica*, the Proſperity and flouriſhing Condition whereof under the *French*, is as notorious as it is ſurpriſing. *Cromwell* knew the vaſt Importance of this Iſland of *Hiſpaniola*, when *Venables* and *Penn* were ſent to conquer it; ſo did King *William* and the *Spaniards*, when, in the Year 1695, Captain *Wilmot* was ſent with a Squadron of Ships, and a Body of Land Forces, to act in Concert with the Governor of *St. Domingo*, againſt the *French*, unlawfully ſettled on it.

IN ſhort, in King *William*'s and Queen *Anne*'s Wars it was ſeen, that our Poſſeſſions in the *Weſt Indies* began to need the Protection and Care of the Government, and ſeveral Expeditions were made to deſtroy the *French* Power, and expel them from *thoſe Iſlands*; but ſo it is the *French* have got the better of us at laſt, and no effectual Remedy can be expected, but from the extraordinary Vigilance, Firmneſs, and Zeal of his Majeſty and his Miniſters, ſeconded by the Wiſdom and Power of the whole *Britiſh* Legiſlature.

THE Importance of this Subject, I hope, Sir, will excuſe the Length of my Letter, which, I aſſure you, contains nothing but Truth, according to my beſt Informations. If you think it may be of any good Uſe to *Great Britain*, our *native Home*, diſpoſe of it as you pleaſe.

I am, SIR, yours, &c.

Feb. 23. 1735-6.

An Engliſh Weſt-Indian, A. B.

P. S. IT appears from the Repreſentation of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations laid before the Houſe of Lords, on the 13th of *February* laſt Year, that, in 1724, there were but 4812 white Men able to bear Arms in *Barbados*.

THAT, in the ſame Year, there were 3513 Men in all the *Leeward Iſlands*; but that they were ſince reduced to 3284.

AND that, in the Year 1730, the Number of white Inhabitants in *Jamaica* did not exceed 7644 Perſons; and the Men able to bear Arms were computed at 3000.

So that, in all theſe Iſlands, there appear to be no more than 11,325 Men; thus,

Barbados		4812
Antigua	1400	
St. Chriſtophers	1200	
Nevis	300	
Monſerat	350	
Anguilla	85	
Spaniſh Town	78	
Turtola	100	
		3513
Jamaica		3000
Men in all the Iſlands		11325

A very ſmall Number to *manage* and *defend* them; and, what's worſe, we have had frequent Advices, that one of theſe Iſlands has had very many of its Inhabitants fled from it ſince the above Accounts were taken.

IN the Year 1676, in Sir *Jonathan Atkins*'s Government, the Number of white Men in *Barbados* alone was 20,000 (beſides Women and Children, and 80,000 Negroes) which, even by the above Account, are reduced to 4812.

So ſurely theſe Matters require a ſtrict and powerful Examination; for otherwiſe it may happen, that a *Trade* computed to be worth to *Great Britain* no leſs than one Million of Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, will be loſt, and that irretrieveable.

LONDON.

Yeſterday came the following Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Letters of the 31ſt of December laſt, O. S. from Conſtantinople, by way of Venice, ſay, the Janiſſaries had formed a Plot to raiſe a dangerous Revolt, which was diſcovered, and prevented without ſhedding the Blood of any of the Conſpirators, for fear of provoking that ſeditious Body of Militia to ſome deſperate Extremity; that the depoſed Vizier is baniſhed to the Iſle of Chio; that the Turks are ſending 50,000 Men towards Aſoph; and that the Kan of the Crim Tartars is likewiſe marching with all his Troops to ſave that Place. On the other hand a Courier arrived at Warſaw from Pultowa in the Ukrain, brought Advice, that the Prince of Heſſe-Homburg, whom the Czarina has made a Velt-Marſhal of her Forces, has joined Count Munich's Army in Crim Tartary, which, with the Arrival of other Detachments from Muſcovy, is increaſed to 120,000 Men; and conſidering the Train of Artillery which the Count has ſent for, the great Magazines he has formed along the River Don, the little Fleet that he has aſſembled in the Palus Mæotis, and the Preparations he is making in the Neighbourhood of Aſoph, 'tis not probable that all this is only deſigned againſt the Tartars, but that the Siege of Aſoph will be the firſt Expedition undertaken by the Ruſſians againſt the Turks, in caſe the Czarina proceeds to a Rupture with the Porte. Mean time they have received Advice at Petersburg, by an Expreſs from Derbent, that Thamas Kouli Kan, the Perſian General, has acquainted the Seraskier of the Turks, that, if the Grand Seignior did not ratify the Truce concluded between the two Generals, by the End of January laſt, he would renew the War with the utmoſt Vigour.

They write from Naples, that as King Carlos was driving thro' a Brook in his Chaiſe, near Arieno, in his Way to hunt at Bovino, the ſame was ſo ſwelled by the Rains, that it had like to have overturned, and thrown him down a Precipice, had it not been for the Guide, who nimbly turned it the contrary Way. For this the Prince preſented him on the Spot with forty Piſtoles, and ſettled a Penſion on him for Life of twenty Ducats per Month. Mean time his Majeſty was ſo frightened, that he was immediately blooded, and has promiſed to hunt no more in a Chaiſe. They add, that as ſoon as he returns from Bovino, his Marriage will be declared with the Emperor's ſecond Daughter.

They write from Rome, that 16 Cheſts of Money are arrived from Germany, for the Service of the Imperial Troops in the Eccleſiaſtical State; that they are ordered to exact no Contributions, but to content themſelves with what the People voluntarily bring them in; that the Armiſtice betwixt the Germans and Spaniards is prolonged to Lady-day next; that the Emperor demands a Legate a Latere from the Pope, to compliment him on the Marriage of his Daughter to the Duke of Lorain; that, at the Requeſt of the King of Spain, the Pope has given his Troops Leave to eat Fleſh during Lent; and that he has conſented that Cardinal Coſcia may go to Naples, to make uſe of the Baths there for Recovery of his Health.

The Earl of Eſſex, our Ambaſſador to the King of Sardinia, is returned to Turin; from whence they write, that his Sardinian Majeſty having three Provinces left to his Choice by the Preliminaries, has fixed upon thoſe of Tortona and Novarra.

Admiral Norris's Son being arrived at Florence from Leghorn, has had the Honour of a private Audience from the Great Duke, who has made him the uſual Preſent of Sweetmeats, and ordered his State Coaches to attend him while he ſtays there.

The Senate of Genoa having rejected the late Propoſals of the Malecontents in Corſica, their Leaders, who ſeem determined to defend themſelves to the laſt, have added new Fortifications to their former Poſts, and their Detachments continue their Excurſions, even within Cannon Shot of Baſtia, and the other Places under the Government of the Republick.

They write from Paris, that Father Poree, one of the Profeſſors of Rhetorick at the College of Louis le Grand, lately pronounced an Oration there, in elegant Latin, ſhewing *how pernicious* Romances *are to Learning and good Manners*, which was unanimouſly applauded by the Cardinal de Polignac, ſeveral Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and a great many other Perſons of Diſtinction who were preſent.

The Coaſts of the Auſtrian Netherlands ſuffered ſo much by the late Storm and high Tide, that the Dykes in ſeveral Places were broke down, and the Country about Oſtend and Bruges laid under Water, as were alſo ſeveral Lands near Antwerp, by the Overflowing of the Scheld at the ſame time; ſo that the Damage ſuſtained is very conſiderable.

An Inquiſition having been taken upon Oath at Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk, the Twelfth Day of September laſt paſt, by the Coroners of the ſaid Borough, upon the View of the Body of a certain Perſon unknown, then and there lying dead, it was found, that the deceas'd had been murder'd by Perſons unknown: His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſon or Perſons guilty of the ſaid Murder, has been pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any one concerned therein (except-ing the Perſon by whoſe Hand the Murder was actually committed) ſo as he, or ſhe, or they be apprehended and convicted thereof. The Perſon murder'd is ſuppoſed to be a Dutch Fiſherman belonging to Scheveling in Holland.

BANKRUPTS.

William Maynard, of Honey-lane Market, London, Butcher.

Edward Goodman, late of Badby, in the County of Northampton, Chapman.

Joſeph Poole, late of London, Ironmonger.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 149 to 1-8th. India 174. South Sea 96. Old Annuity 111. New ditto, 109 1-4th. Three per Cent. 102 to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 112 3-8ths to 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 104 1-4th. London Aſſurance 13 7-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 5l. 15s. to 13s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 4l. 15s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 5l. Premium. New Bank Circulation 6l. 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 4 to 5 Prem. Engliſh Copper 2l. 4s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 112 1-half.

This Day is Publiſhed,

THE Modern Hiſtory of AMERICA, No. 3. By Mr. SALMON.

Printed for the Author, and ſold by J. Roberts in Warwick-lane, London.

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N. B. You turn in juſt by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-ſtreet, and it is the great Corner Houſe in White-Fryars; James Read, in great Letters, is wrote over his Door.

AND for all Leprous and other ſtubborn Breakings out on the Skin, whether of the whole Body, or in particular Parts only, this is the only ſure and eaſy Method of Cure, being an incomparable pleaſant Electuary, which, after all the uſual Methods and Medicines, and even Salivations tried in vain, perfectly eradicates thoſe inveterate Maladies, tho' of many Years ſtanding, ſo as never to return again, accompliſhing that in a few Days, which no other Means can poſſibly perform in many Months, and that with the greateſt Safety in the World, and without any Confinement, as has been happily experienced by many Hundreds.

Common Itches, and other ſlight Foulneſſes of the Skin, it compleately cures almoſt in an Inſtant, without Trouble, and for the worſt Scabbineſs, and moſt grievous Leproſy, may certainly be depended upon as abſolutely infallible, as the Patients themſelves in three Days Time will aſſuredly find.

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